

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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## WARSAW PACT, NATO ATTITUDES ON DISARMAMENT CONTRASTED

LD222345 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Oleg Anichkin looks at the problem of further reducing tension in Europe: In the middle of next month President Brezhnev will meet President Carter in Vienna, Austria, to sign the second treaty limiting strategic arms--SALT-II. Judging by the statements of national leaders, public opinion polls and media comment, the consensus is that SALT-II is an important move towards slowing down the arms race and achieving disarmament. This is in the interests of all nations because it will help to guarantee them security and a life of peace. In the light of this news, analysts are contrasting two developments in the past week: the meeting of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries in Budapest and the meeting of defense ministers of the NATO countries near Brussels. All the NATO countries were represented but France and Greece, two countries that have withdrawn from the military organization. The Warsaw Treaty countries focused on ways of getting action on the proposals made by the socialist nations to further reduce tension. They applauded the understanding reached by the Soviet Union and the United States to sign SALT-II and they suggested further measures to build up peace. One is to call a conference of all the European countries and the United States and Canada to agree on practical steps to reduce military tension in Europe. The Warsaw Treaty countries suggest calling the conference this very year. They also propose that the signatories of the Helsinki accords should sign a pledge not to be the first to use either conventional or nuclear weapons against each other. They underlined the need to redouble efforts to reach speedy agreement on many other aspects of disarmament--for one, at the talks in Vienna for a mutual forces reduction in central Europe.

The NATO defense ministers, meeting in Brussels, in contrast reached decisions that are contradictory and out of step with the demand of the world community for a stop to the arms race and for measures to promote disarmament. At the same time they found it inconvenient to ignore world sentiment altogether, so they noted the importance of the understanding reached by the Soviet Union and the United States about SALT-II and they also called for a successful conclusion of the Vienna talks. But the decisions and actions of the NATO countries represented at the Brussels meeting conflict with their statements in favor of less tension. One decision was that member nations should continue right up to 1986 to increase military spending by 3 percent annually. The NATO ministers also planned a big increase in financing the program for development of a military infrastructure in the next 5 years. Further, they decided to modernize NATO nuclear forces in Europe. According to plans worked out in Washington this includes siting medium-range nuclear weapons in various countries of Western Europe where they would be aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. But such a policy can hardly reduce tension and insure peace. An arms build-up is not to strengthen the security of nations. What is needed is mutual limitation of nuclear weapons and conventional arms. All the nations need peace so all nations must work together for peace.

## SENATORS KENNEDY, CHURCH STRESS NEED TO RATIFY SALT-II

LD221106 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 22 May 79 LD

["Opinions of Senators"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, May 22, TASS--If the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, this would deal a heavy blow at Soviet-American cooperation in future and at international prestige of the United States, said Senator Edward Kennedy who took part in the poll of senators held by the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT.

The senator said that ratification of the treaty, quite the contrary, will enable the Soviet Union and the USA to tackle mutual problems in the atmosphere of a heightened confidence and hope for future. The agreement on SALT-2, Senator Kennedy said, will possibly not solve all problems existing between the USA and the Soviet Union, but it will ensure the mutual trust needed for the effective solution of these problems in future. The main thing achieved by the treaty will be the fact that it will strengthen strategic balance which, as facts and honest analysis show, already exists. It will arrest the endless and uncontrolled escalation of the arms race and will set the beginning to the long-awaited process of arms reduction. Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Frank Church said that the Senate must not view the treaty on SALT-2 in a void, without considering the consequences of refusal to ratify it or of making amendments that will negate the treaty itself. The refusal to ratify the treaty will spur on the nuclear arms race and will make our security less certain and our military budget even more costly, Frank Church said.

GDR, CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES CITED AS MBFR TALKS RESUME

LD221453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent K. Perevoshchikov dispatch from "The Day Worldwide" feature prepared by A. Ruslanov: "New Round of Discussions"]

[Text] The talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have resumed in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna. At the first plenary session, the 18th round of the talks, there were speeches by I. Oeser, head of the GDR delegation, representing the socialist states and (D. Ris), head of Canada's delegation, on behalf of the western countries, IZVESTIYA correspondent K. Perevoshchikov reports.

Later at a press conference Ambassador I. Oeser declared that the upcoming signing of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments will be a new stimulus to the talks. He also stressed that immediately before the start of the 18th round the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee set forth its viewpoint on the vitally important questions of insuring peace in Europe. In the interests of continuing and deepening the detente process, the socialist countries advocate the strengthening of trust, the lessening of military confrontation and the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe. Their proposal for the renunciation on a treaty basis of the first use of nuclear conventional weapons and also their readiness to start talks on this and other questions of military detente accord with this desire. The socialist states' enterprising approach to the Vienna talks serves the selfsame aim.

With their 8 June 1978 proposals the socialist countries opened up an opportunity for rapprochement and compromise at the Vienna talks which still remains. Meeting the Western countries' representatives halfway, the Warsaw Pact states took into account in their proposals the main theses of the West's position in an attempt to direct the talks onto a constructive path.

The speech by (D. Ris), head of the Canadian delegation, showed that the West is continuing to insist on its unrealistic demands aimed at changing the correlation of armed forces in favor of the NATO countries. The Western participants' approach shows that they are now not interested in implementing even their own former proposals.

The socialist countries are insisting on fulfillment of the fundamental principles of not prejudicing any country's security and not deriving military advantages for oneself--principles agreed by all participants.

CEMA TO HOLD JUNE JUBILEE SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD181223 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is to hold a jubilee session in Moscow at the end of June at prime minister level. Its agenda has been decided on at the meeting of its Executive which closed on Thursday. The session will take stock of the 30 years of the council and discuss programs for cooperation in the engineering industry, transport and consumer goods production until 1990. The deputy prime ministers of the 10 socialist countries that belong to the council outlined further measures for economic integration at their meeting in Moscow.

CEMA CIVIL AVIATION COMMISSION MEETS IN KIEV

AU221352 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Summary] The eighth session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Civil Aviation opened on 21 May in the Conference Hall of the Civil Aviation Engineering Institute in Kiev attended by delegations from CEMA member states, as well as from the SFRY and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

Chief Air Force Marshal Boris Pavlovich Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, presided over the session.

The session participants were welcomed by Vashchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman. The commission's chairman delivered a report on the 30th anniversary of CEMA noting the importance of CEMA for the development of all its member states and of civil aviation in the socialist countries. The session will also examine a number of topical questions concerning the present and the future. In particular, a number of general agreements will be discussed within the framework of long-term cooperation among CEMA member states up to the nineties.

CORRECTION TO WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING COMMUNIQUE

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Communique on Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Meeting" published in the Communist Relations section of the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page BB 1:

Paragraph two, lines three and four should read---E. Wojtaszek, foreign affairs minister of the Polish People's Republic; S. Andrei, foreign affairs minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania...supplying dropped line.

BRIEFS

INTERCOSMOS CONFERENCE IN HAVANA--A conference of the socialist countries' working group on the Intercosmos program has been held in Havana. A review was made of the results of last year's work, the plans for this year's work and also the draft plan for scientific and technical work for the next 5-year period. At the session reports were delivered on the work on the study of the earth's natural resources performed by the international crews of cosmonauts of the socialist countries while in space. [Text]  
[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 May 79 LD]

## UNCTAD DELEGATES CALL FOR WORLD ECONOMIC REORGANIZATION

LD221503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev dispatch: "Reportage From UNCTAD Session: Concrete Action Called For"]

[Text] Manila--Every morning the monumental buildings of Manila's International Conference Center fill with the participants in the 5th session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

What do the first days of the session show? The speeches of the envoys of states which cast off the colonial yoke comparatively recently reflected indignation at the West's neocolonial policy. As the report of UNCTAD General Secretary G. Chorea points out, the developing countries are profoundly disappointed that the previously outlined tasks of increasing their peoples' living standards and reorganizing international economic relations are being resolved extremely slowly or are not being fulfilled at all.

The facts cited in the speeches of delegates from Asia, Africa and Latin America show how the imperialist powers, by using the instability of the money markets and operating through multinational corporations, have managed to shift onto the shoulders of the young states much of the burden of the crisis gripping the capitalist world. Thus Brazilian representative G. Maciel declared that the developing countries are suffering the greatest losses as a result of the neoprotectionist policy. The West is willing to pay lip service to respecting the views of its trading partners, while in reality it continues to follow a policy that runs counter to the requirements of the liberated countries. A case in point, Maciel pointed out, is the forthcoming closed talks in Tokyo on problems of the world economy, in which decisions affecting the interests of the entire international community will be made within "the privileged circle" of seven developed capitalist powers.

Touching on the West's economic policy, Singapore's Minister of Trade and Industry Goh Chok Tong pointed out that the discrimination of the developing countries [as published] in foreign trade is also spreading more and more into the sphere of transportation and tourism.

The time for general declarations has passed--UNCTAD must devise an effective and realistic program for the reorganization of international economic relations on the basis of equality. This idea recurs in the speeches of all the developing countries' representatives in Manila. Constructive initiatives in this area are finding firm support at the session from the socialist community states. The assessment of the world commercial and economic situation contained in the document presented by the delegations from Belorussia, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the USSR, the Ukraine and Czechoslovakia aroused great interest.

This document stresses that the planned nature of an economy based on public ownership of the means of production allows socialist countries to set up an effective barrier to the economic recession and inflation spreading from the West. For this reason precisely, the development rates of CEMA member countries remained constantly high even in those years when the capitalist sector of the world economy declined or made no headway.

At the same time, in foreign economic relations the socialist countries as well as the developing countries are sustaining losses through the West's protectionist measures, which are particularly discriminatory toward the socialist community. That is why the process of reorganizing international economic relations can only be effective if it is comprehensively implemented.

Naturally the goals facing UNCTAD can only be achieved under conditions of peace. In submitting specific proposals at the session aimed at eliminating all manifestations of inequality, dictat and exploitation from international trade, the socialist countries call for the deepening of detente and the curbing of the arms race.

The statements by Kh. Khristov, Bulgarian foreign trade minister and by delegation leaders of other CEMA member states showed convincingly that objective preconditions exist for joint action by socialist and developing countries in the struggle for a new economic order. This prospect is clearly disconcerting for some people. It is no accident that delegations of several Western countries are trying to cast a slur on the policy of the socialist community. If one listens, for example, to FRG Economics Minister O. Lambsdorff, it would seem that the socialist world is not rendering real economic aid to young states.

Such attacks of course do not promote the fruitful work of the conference. However, it is well known in developing countries how significant for the strengthening of their independence is cooperation with the Soviet Union and socialist states. This is what M. Dharla, chief of the Indian delegation and minister of commerce, told your correspondent in an interview: "We attach prime significance to economic links with the Soviet Union. The USSR renders us assistance in the construction of key sectors of industry. The metallurgical plants of Bhilai and Bokaro can serve as true symbols of this effective aid. Recently Soviet-Indian talks were held at head of government level. As a result, an accord was reached on a new increase in the trade between our states in the eighties."

Concerning the role of socialist countries in the session in Manila, M. Dharla rated highly the message from A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the participants in the UNCTAD session, which was distributed at the session as an official document.

#### PRC DELEGATE CLAIM OF 'SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING NATIONS' HIT

OW181120 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 17 May 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In his speech at the UNCTAD conference being held in Manila, the Chinese delegate talked at great length about the Beijing leadership's support to developing countries in improving international economic relations on the basis of equality and democracy. But have China's actions matched its words? In this connection, our station commentator writes: Fifteen years ago the Beijing leadership announced eight principles on China's economic relations with developing countries. One of the principles states that, in providing aid for other countries, the Chinese Government will strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries and will never demand harsh terms or ask for any special privileges. Not long ago, an opportunity arose to see if this guarantee was made in good faith. China promised Algeria to aid the development of its national economy on the condition that Algeria would prevent the Soviet delegation from participating in the second Afro-Asian people's solidarity conference. When the Algerian Government did not agree to this, China did not provide it with economic aid.

In 1967, the Beijing leaders asked the Burmese Government to allow pro-Beijing elements to carry out sabotage activities in Burma at will. China pointed out in a note on 4 October 1967 that otherwise China would stop its economic aid to Burma. When independent Burma refused to accommodate the Beijing leaders' request, China unilaterally announced on 31 October 1967 the withdrawal of all Chinese technicians and experts from Burma in violation of a formal agreement and contracts.

The developing countries in Asia now lose \$1.5 billion annually due to unbalanced trade with China. The ASEAN countries alone lose \$500 million a year in this regard.

Both the charter governing the economic rights and obligations of various countries and the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order approved by the United Nations in 1974 call for refraining from use of economic aid as a means of applying political pressure. However, Beijing has no intention at all of changing its habitual tactics.

Breaking a contract without any explanation, China suddenly suspended its supply of petroleum to the Philippines for several months in the spring of 1976. International observers' beliefs that this Chinese action was aimed at preventing the Philippines from normalizing its relations with the Soviet Union was not unfounded.

In addition to taking such dishonorable actions, China's leaders also blackmail other countries economically. They attempted to do this to Vietnam last year. To teach a lesson to Vietnam, whose domestic and foreign policies are not subordinate to Beijing, the Chinese leaders stopped economic cooperation with that country and trampled upon all existing agreements. According to foreign press reports, the Beijing leaders not long ago attempted to coerce Thailand and Sri Lanka into taking unfriendly steps toward Vietnam.

Such are the words and actions of the so-called honest ally of developing countries. Thus, in his speech at the UNCTAD session, the Beijing delegate's honeyed words about the struggle for justice in international economic relations just cannot cover up China's dishonorable policy toward the developing countries.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COAL ENRICHMENT IN UKRAINE

LD221006 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Donetsk, May 22, TASS--The eighth international congress on enrichment of coal opened today in Donetsk, the centre of the coal basin of the Ukraine. Taking part in the congress are some 600 scientists and specialists from 28 countries. The participants in the congress heard with rapt attention the message of greetings to the congress from Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin. It was read out by Minister of the Coal Industry Boris Bratchenko.

Coal enrichment in the Soviet Union has become a large industry with the volume of coal processing over 350 million tons a year, the minister told a TASS correspondent. Mineral admixtures are removed from nearly 60 percent of coal mined in the USSR. 36 reports will be delivered, and discussed at the congress. They will analyse the problems of the development of equipment and technology of dressing and comprehensive utilization of coal and environmental protection. An exhibition of equipment, means of automation of production processes and control over quality of coal that are manufactured in countries participating in the congress was opened for the first time at such a forum. Commercial deals are expected to be struck.

RECENT 'CORRECTIONS' IN U.S. DOCTRINE AID RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD221414 Moscow in English to N rth America 2300 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Nikolay Turkatenko commentary]

[Text] As we wait for the forthcoming Soviet-American summit in Vienna political leaders and observers are concentrating on the prospects of Soviet-American relations. Here is comment by Nikolay Turkatenko, a writer on international affairs and acting editor in chief of the Moscow-based magazine UNITED STATES ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND IDEOLOGY:

At their meeting in Vienna Leonid Brezhnev and President Carter will sign the Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic arms and discuss other aspects of relations between the two countries with a general view to promoting international relaxation and universal peace. Thus the meeting will represent an attempt to sort out relations between the two countries in their mutual interests and in the interests of improving the climate of international relations as a whole. With only about one month before the Vienna summit, it may be interesting to take a retrospective look at the progress of Soviet-American relations over recent years.

In the early seventies there was a turn in relations between the two powers from confrontation to international relaxation. The (?prevailing) view of the United States and also of other countries was that relations between the two most powerful countries in the world determine East-West relations as a whole. It was recognized that Soviet-American cooperation is of decisive importance for consolidating peace, a problem that concerns really all countries and their governments.

But from 1975 to 1978 relations between the two countries took a marked turn for the worse. I think it may be interesting to try and analyze the reasons for this change. In those years I had a chance to visit the United States on several occasions. I met and talked with politicians, scientists, journalists and foreign policy experts whose task it is to assess their country's position in the changing world. As I talked with most of these people I was able to sense mounting opposition to international relaxation which was disguised by rhetoric about taking a realistic attitude and putting an end to euphoria about detente.

I quite agree, of course, that there is a world of difference between the Soviet Union and the United States and their political and social systems. The two countries take widely different views on a whole range of bilateral and international problems. But in the early seventies the two countries had showed much in common in their approach to problems of really global importance, including the arms race and some international crises which could trigger off dangerous conflicts.

The fact that the two sides were able to concentrate on developing and implementing some concrete measures in the spirit of mutual cooperation, ensuring their equal security and taking into account the interests of all mankind had paved the way to international relaxation. Unfortunately this was followed in the United States by a massive propaganda campaign designed to convince the public at home and abroad that relations with the Soviet Union are really not important for the United States, for the West in general and for the cause of international peace and security. The doctrine was revived of ensuring United States military superiority over the Soviet Union and of maintaining United States hegemony on a global scale. United States policy makers developed a list of foreign policy priorities and the Soviet Union was pushed to the very bottom of that list.

Recent international experience, however, has introduced some corrections into these concepts and doctrines. To begin with, recent opinion polls in the United States indicate more than 70 percent of the population being in favor of signing without delay the SALT II agreement with the Soviet Union. Leaders of the American business community are also in favor of developing mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet side and that includes representatives of the Chase Manhattan Bank, the Bank of America, the Pepsi Cola company, International Harvester and others. Attempts to curtail international relaxation have also run into strong opposition in Western Europe. The NATO allies of the United States, though they have yielded to United States pressure for increasing military spendings, have made it quite clear that they want to see continued progress in East-West relations. This has been made very clear by Paris and Bonn, for example. President Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Schmidt have stressed on many occasions that they want the SALT II talks to be brought to a successful conclusion.

Thus the development of international relations in recent times has made it quite clear that the Soviet policy of promoting international relaxation, asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence and efforts for disarmament is getting mounting support as the only sane policy in our times.

The agreement in principle to sign SALT II at the forthcoming Soviet-American summit represents another triumph of political realism. This generates new hopes, even despite the fact that we will yet be facing many difficulties because of the continued opposition by the enemies of international relaxation.

#### U.S. 'DOUBLE STANDARDS' ON HUMAN RIGHTS ABROAD DENOUNCED

LD230723 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 79 p 5 LD

[V. Bolshakov "Rejoinder": "Double Standards"]

[Text] Assurances can be heard almost daily from Washington on U.S. devotion to the cause of peace and the cause of defending human rights. But at every step it becomes clear that there is a vast disparity between the American authorities' words and their concrete actions.

Here is a clear example. The other day the U.S. State Department announced the "five basic provisions which will be used to demonstrate U.S. concern for human rights in relations with other countries." You can judge how Washington intends to demonstrate this "concern" if only from the provision that "serious national security considerations" justify "giving military aid to countries flagrantly ignoring human rights." The same applies to economic aid to governments friendly to the United States which "have a bad reputation in the human rights sphere."

In other words, the State Department is applying the well-known principle set out by a CIA agent in Iran: It does not matter whether a dictator is good or bad, as long as he is our dictator. This principle is in complete accordance with real U.S. policy in the sphere of "defending human rights." And it is no accident that the U.S. Congress has not yet ratified international UN pacts on human rights.

As can be seen, Washington is applying a double standard. One for itself and its friends, even if they are the fiercest enemies of human rights, and a quite different one for those who are following the path of socialism and progress, insuring human rights not in words, but deeds.

## TASHKENT UIGHUR DISCUSSES NATIONAL MINORITIES IN USSR, CHINA

NC221113 [Editorial Report NC] Tashkent in Uighur to Sinkiang from 30 April to 7 May carries the following material on national minorities in China and the USSR:

At 1530 GMT on 1 May the radio carries a talk: "Under the Banner of Proletarian Internationalism." The commentator refers to the aid extended to the Chinese people by the Soviet Union in their struggle for independence and adds: "It was with the help of the Soviet military experts that China established its Liberation Army." "The Soviet factories provided this army with weapons and equipment with which the Chinese fought successfully against the Japanese. And again, it was with the aid and support of the Soviet Union that the Chinese workshops and factories came into being. All this was achieved through the spirit of proletarian internationalism."

Referring to the anti-Soviet propaganda waged by the Chinese propagandists, the commentator said: "Taking advantage of the illiteracy of a vast section of the Chinese people, the Chinese rulers choose to keep them in the dark as to the true nature of the Soviet policy, which is proletarian internationalism."

At 1530 GMT on 2 May the radio carries a talk by historian Kadirov on "Nationalism and the Marxist-Leninist Ideology." Kadirov explains how this issue has been treated in the Soviet Union and in China; he maintains that the Chinese are insincere toward the national minorities living in China.

At 1530 GMT on 5 May the radio carries a talk by (Verdiyev), B.A. in historic sciences, on the Soviet Uighurs. The commentator says: "The Uighur people have lived in Sinkiang since the 9th century. They are one of the most ancient people of Central Asia. Unlike the Uighurs living in China, those of Russia were not deprived of the right to develop their own customs and traditions. "But the Uighurs in Russia found true happiness after the establishment of Soviet rule in Russia where they are now members of the Soviet family of peoples. They enjoy equality, both socially and politically. They have developed their economy and culture." "Currently many literary works are being published in the Uighur language in the Soviet Union." "The Soviet Uighur actors and actresses have been staging plays in Uighur for the past 40 years." "It is possible to find Uighur sons and daughters in almost every field or activity in the Soviet Union. They can be seen at high schools and universities, in scientific research institutes and laboratories." (Several Uighur names of some repute are cited).

The commentator continues: "The Soviet Communist Party and Government spares no effort in helping the Uighur people develop their education and culture. They enjoy complete equality under Soviet laws...."

Referring to the Uighurs living in China, the commentator says: "In contrast to the way the Soviet Union treats the Uighurs, what little aid China extends to the Uighurs in Sinkiang has to be spent on military preparations. For the Chinese rulers, the interests of the Uighurs in Sinkiang are of secondary importance."

AFGHAN LEADERS ADDRESS PAKTIA PROVINCE ELDERS

Taraki Address

LD222148 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 22, TASS--Afghanistan has become a people's state and will remain so forever, since it serves the interests of the working masses. This was stated by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki speaking to the eldersmen and representatives of the tribes of the Paktia Province. The measures of the people's government taken during the period that has elapsed since the triumph of the April revolution, he said, aimed [as received] at the construction in the country of a new society free from exploitation of man by man.

The head of the Afghan state gave a resolute rebuff to the Western propaganda which is trying to divide the revolutionary leadership and the working masses of Afghanistan. The slanderous inventions of this propaganda, he stressed, have no foundation whatsoever. The April revolution triumphed exactly because it reflected the aspirations of the entire working people of the country. Nur Mohammad Taraki sharply denounced the manoeuvres of the reactionary forces of some neighbouring countries, including Pakistan, which instigate the counter-revolutionary elements in Afghanistan to oppose the popular government, giving them money and weapons. As regards Afghanistan, he said "we declare our determination not to create tensions between our two countries, not to disturb peace and tranquillity in the area."

Amin on Repatriation

LD221734 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 22, TASS--We are waging a struggle against those who come to our land with weapons in their hands to liquidate the gains of the April revolution. We are waging it against the agents of imperialism and reaction being fully aware of the righteousness of our cause, it was stated by H. Amin, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who addressed a meeting of tribal eldersmen of Paktia Province. Addressing the meeting, he said that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had never prosecuted and did not regard as traitors the rank-and-file Afghans who were compelled to leave the country in search of earnings. All these people, H. Amin stressed, can return to Afghanistan without any fears at all. To round off the talk, the tribal eldersmen condemned actions of the counterrevolution in Afghanistan and expressed their full support to the political line pursued by the present leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

PAKISTAN PARTY LEADER SCORES COUNTRY'S AFGHAN POLICY

LD221505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Islamabad, 18 May--M. Asgar Khan, chairman of Pakistan's Tehrik-i-Istiqbal Party, has resolutely condemned attempts by some countries to turn Pakistan into a bridgehead for struggle against social change in neighboring states.

In an article published in the first issue of the newspaper MUSLIM he stressed the need to acknowledge the inevitability of the replacement of archaic, backward regimes and profound social transformations in neighboring countries. "Some states fear that such changes may also take place for them," M. Asgar Khan notes. "Therefore, they would like to hinder these processes with Pakistan's aid--giving it all the dirty work."

AFGHAN LEADERS CABLE THANKS TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

ID221241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Gratitude for Congratulations"]

[Text] A telegram has been sent to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and DRA Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin, expressing cordial gratitude for the congratulations on the country's national holiday--the first anniversary of the April revolution.

As a result of the April revolution, the telegram states, the PDPA--the vanguard of the working class and all working people of Afghanistan--laid the foundation of the country's progressive domestic and foreign policy, implemented and is now implementing broad revolutionary-democratic transformations in the interests of the working class, the laboring peasantry and the intelligentsia.

We are confident that the friendship and good neighborliness established between the DRA and the USSR after the April revolution will further strengthen the comradeship and solidarity between the two countries.

The treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the DRA and the Soviet Union laid the foundation of interstate relations meeting the interests of both countries and was exceptionally significant in strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

We express cordial gratitude to you for the good wishes for success sent to the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council, the DRA Government and the Afghan people in the cause of building a new society in our country without man's exploitation of man. In turn, dear friends, we wholeheartedly and in comradely spirit wish you good health and great successes.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON TITO VISIT TO USSR

Yugoslav Press Assessment

ID230751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 79 p 4 ID

[TASS report: "Positive Development of Cooperation: Yugoslav Press on the Conclusion of the Soviet-Yugoslav Talks"]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May--The attention of the Yugoslav mass news media is riveted on the results of the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and president of the LCY. The newspapers BORBA and POLITIKA today carry the full text of the official report on the conclusion of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks. BORBA notes here the USSR's and Yugoslavia's "readiness to broaden and deepen cooperation," while POLITIKA emphasizes that "the two countries advocate peace, detente, the peoples' independence and social progress."

The meetings of Comrades Brezhnev and Tito make an important contribution to further strengthening relations between the two countries and to the cause of peace and progress on earth, BORBA writes in an editorial commentary. Socialist Yugoslavia attaches exceptional significance to dialog with the USSR, taking into account the special responsibility and role of the Soviet Union in the international arena. The talks confirmed that Yugoslav-Soviet relations in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU are distinguished by stability and by their comprehensive, mutually advantageous nature.

It is the newspaper's conviction that the difference of approach to certain questions cannot serve as an obstacle to the development of good relations between the two countries.

The positive development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union not only accords with the fundamental interests of the two countries, another Yugoslav newspaper--VJESNIK--points out. It contributes to the strengthening of peace, to the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence, the deepening of the relaxation of international tension and the struggle for democracy, social progress and socialism.

The talks between J. Broz Tito and L.I. Brezhnev were friendly and frank, TANJUG points out in its commentary. They took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and readiness to strengthen relations and cooperation in all spheres. The two leaders noted the positive development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and pointed to the opportunities for further broadening cooperation in their common interests. The dialog showed that there also exist different approaches to individual questions, the agency continues. But the differences--both sides agreed with this--must not be an obstacle to all-round cooperation.

Observers who followed the talks in Moscow with tremendous attention have stated that Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation has been based for decades on the proven and principled foundation confirmed in joint documents, particularly at the time of the meetings between J. Broz Tito and L.I. Brezhnev in 1976 and 1977. At the new talks in the Kremlin, TANJUG goes on to write, the usefulness of the friendly and frank dialog was confirmed, and the need for a further regular high-level exchange of opinions was indicated. Tito and Brezhnev believe that Yugoslav-Soviet relations are not only a question of a bilateral nature. They also have broader significance. They take into account the place and role of the two countries in international affairs. Observers also drew attention to this fact, pointing out that this time, too, Comrades Tito and Brezhnev held exhaustive, substantive [soderzhatelnyye] and frank talks.

This frank nature of the talks between J. Broz Tito and L.I. Brezhnev has already become a good tradition in mutual relations, TANJUG points out. It can exist only between countries which maintain equitable relations with each other.

The positive development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union not only accords with the two countries' basic interests, the newspaper VJESNIK emphasizes. It contributes to the strengthening of peace, to the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence, the deepening of the relaxation of international tension and the struggle for democracy, social progress and socialism.

#### Further Media Reaction

LD230937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 May--The press and Yugoslavia's other mass media are continuing to comment extensively on the results of the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and J. Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and president of the LCY.

J. Broz Tito's visit to the USSR, like the previous Yugoslav-Soviet meetings and summit talks, will certainly be of great importance for further developing friendly relations and strengthening the mutual understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries, the LCY organ KOMMUNIST stresses in its commentary. Moreover, we are convinced, the weekly continues, that J. Broz Tito's talks with L.I. Brezhnev will be of broad international importance and will be a direct contribution by two socialist countries to strengthening peace and equal international cooperation.

KOMMUNIST writes that the Yugoslav leader's visit to the USSR coincided with a period of positive development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation in every sphere. Relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR and between the LCY and the CPSU are built on a jointly agreed basis, on respect for common features and peculiarities in the situations and policies of the two countries and parties and on the principles of independence, equality, non-interference, cooperation and dialog on all questions of mutual interest.

BORBA stresses that during their exchange of opinion, J. Broz Tito and L.I. Brezhnev advocated active participation by all countries in the struggle to strengthen peace and to improve the international political climate and pointed out their need to expand contacts between the two countries at a high level.

In its commentary TANJUG notes that comprehensive and stable Yugoslav-Soviet relations are oriented toward the long term and that both countries and parties are interested in them.

Commentators, the agency continues, are pointing out that the two sides repeatedly noted the successful development of the cooperation between the two socialist countries. Touching on the invitation to L.I. Brezhnev to pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia, the agency points out that this will open up a new opportunity to continue the exchange of opinions between the two countries' leaders. Yugoslav newspapers are featuring roundups of foreign press reaction to J. Broz Tito's visit to the USSR under the headlines "Broad Importance." Soviet press reaction is cited separately. The Soviet news media, BORBA writes, are paying great attention to our president's visit.

## Tito Address to Presidency

LD221700 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 22, TASS--A joint enlarged meeting of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

Josip Broz Tito briefed the participants in the meeting on the results of the negotiations with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev during the friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

At the meeting it was emphasized that Josip Broz Tito's visit to the USSR and also the Soviet-Yugoslav summit negotiations were successful and useful, the TANJUG news agency reports. These negotiations are a further step in the development of relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the CPSU, which are based on the known principles confirmed in the Belgrade Declaration, the Moscow Statement and during the meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito.

## Consolidation of Friendship

LD221106 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Yuriy Grozyev commentary]

[Text] Good Evening, respected listeners. So today the friendly visit to our country by Josip Broz Tito has ended. As is well known, he has been in the Soviet Union since 16 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It is worth noting that the talks between the two leaders and the speeches exchanged at a Kremlin luncheon by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito aroused exceptionally great interest among the Soviet public. Particular attention was aroused by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's idea, expounded at the luncheon in the Kremlin, that Soviet-Yugoslav friendship can and must be an influential factor of peace and progress in Europe and beyond its borders. But it must be stated frankly, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev went on, that forces exist whom our friendship does not please. We are confronted by attempts to disrupt our cooperation, by speculations about the past, and with absurd fantasies about the future. We nevertheless wish that there should be no unclear points in our relations, that these relations should be sincere and on an absolutely equal basis.

For his part, Comrade Josip Broz Tito expressed the conviction that good, all-around and stable Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation represent the correct orientation and serve the long-term interests of our two countries and parties.

The Soviet press, radio and television carried detailed reports and comment on the course of the Yugoslav-Soviet negotiations. PRAVDA, for example, stated yesterday in its Sunday International Review that during the course of the negotiation, which passed off in a friendly and frank atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual respect, the willingness to promote cooperation was confirmed and that new spheres for mutual cooperation were discovered. This corresponds to the vital interests of our peoples, who attribute particular significance to the cooperation between the CPSU and LCY, PRAVDA underlines.

The Soviet central newspapers devoted great attention to the reactions of the world public and media to the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations.

Each day reviews have been published of material in the Yugoslav papers, which also gave detailed information to readers about the important meeting in Moscow. Today's PRAVDA carries, under the title "In the Interest of Cooperation," a review of commentaries devoted to the Soviet-Yugoslav meeting, published by KOMMUNIST, BORBA and TANJUG. PRAVDA cites, inter alia, the following from a KOMMUNIST commentary: The visit of the Yugoslav leader to the Soviet Union coincides chronologically with a period of positive development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation in all spheres. It is stressed in the communique on the completion of talks in the Kremlin, where the fruitfulness of the principles on which the Soviet-Yugoslav relations rest is confirmed anew, that these principles represent a reliable basis for equal mutual cooperation and stable relations, for mutual understanding and trust between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Bidding farewell to Comrade Josip Broz Tito on his way home, the Soviet people express their conviction that the Moscow summit meeting and the results of the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations will represent a new stage on the path of consolidation and friendship, on the path of expansion of all-around contacts between the CPSU and LCY, between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, between the peoples of our countries. New opportunities have been created, and new perspectives for further broad cooperation have been opened up.

#### REPORTAGE ON KOSYGIN-STROUGAL TALKS IN PRAGUE

##### 'Cordial' Atmosphere

LD221550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Talks between Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and chairman of the CSSR Government, took place in Prague today.

During the talks, which passed off in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, a thorough exchange of opinions concerning a wide range of questions of further consolidating the fraternal ties and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and 15th CPCZ Congress took place.

Particular attention was devoted to questions of deepening and widening the socialist economic integration between both countries, in the light of accords reached between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, and CSSR president, during their friendly meetings and talks which took place when a Soviet party and government delegation paid an official visit of friendship to the CSSR in May and June last year. Main international problems concerning the deepening of detente in Europe and throughout the world, halting the arms race and the transition to disarmament and development of equal international cooperation were reviewed. There was complete agreement on all the questions under discussion.

##### Kosygin Dinner Speech

LD221830 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague, May 22, TASS--"We will do everything in our power in order to prevent war and ensure peace to the peoples," said Aleksey Kosygin, head of the Soviet Government. The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is currently on a friendly visit in Czechoslovakia, was today addressing a dinner given in his honour.

Aleksey Kosygin stressed that relations between the USSR and Czechoslovakia are successfully developing, and pointed out that the main efforts of the two countries in international affairs are directed at preserving and strengthening peace in every way possible. "In acting jointly with the other countries of the socialist community, we have achieved over the recent decade an improvement of the situation in Europe. This has found its expression in the first place in the broad recognition by the European countries of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, in the indisputable strengthening in Europe of the ideas of international detente," he said.

"At the same time, the international situation remains complex and fraught with no small dangers, the head of the USSR Government went on to say. The arms race unleashed by imperialism is continuing. The imperialist forces are teaming up with the present Beijing leadership on the basis of hatred for socialism, and this is a source of serious threat to peace. The seeds of conflicts and danger of war in various parts of the world are as before aggravating the situation. International reaction is stubbornly trying to force on peoples the order and regimes rejected by them."

"All this indicates that a serious struggle will have to be waged for the lofty ideals and objectives determining the essence of foreign policy of our communist parties and states," Aleksey Kosygin noted.

#### Strougal Dinner Speech

LD222054 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague, May 22, TASS--Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal today gave here a dinner in honour of member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin, who came to Czechoslovakia for a friendly visit.

Lubomir Strougal expressed firm confidence that the Czechoslovak-Soviet negotiations that opened here today will promote further successful development of mutual relations, the historical process of the drawing together of the peoples of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the USSR, the strengthening of unity and cohesion of the community of the socialist countries, the common struggle for peace and progress in the whole world.

We, said Lubomir Strougal, take an active part in implementation of the peace program which is being carried out by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. We strive for realisation of the proposals in the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which was adopted at last year's conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow, and sincerely welcome the new proposal made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to the effect that the states, parties to the all-European conference should agree on not being the first to use both nuclear and conventional armaments. Such a non-aggression pact concluded between the parties to the all-European conference would signify the first step to collective security in Europe.

Much has been done, Lubomir Strougal went on to say. A treaty on limitation of strategic offensive armaments will be signed soon. A meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter will be held. The favourable atmosphere of peace is sure to have an impact on the disarmament negotiation in Vienna and Geneva.

But much calls for vigilance, stressed Lubomir Strougal. China's perfidious armed aggression against Vietnam and the threat to Laos finally reaffirmed the betrayal of the Maoist leadership.

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F 6

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
EASTERN EUROPE

The demonstrative alliance of imperialist circles with hegemonists from Beijing is now the greatest danger to world peace. The separate collusion between Egypt and Israel heightened tension in the Middle East where the danger of war still exists.

The main feature of our epoch, said Lubomir Strougal, is the steadily growing might of the countries of the socialist community which thanks to the unity of their actions exert an ever growing influence upon the international development.

KOSYGIN CABLES GREETINGS TO POLISH LEADERS

LD221810 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Kosygin, chief of the Soviet Government, arrived in Prague today on a friendly visit. At the airport the Soviet guest was welcomed by Lubomir Strougal, head of the Czechoslovak Government. While traveling to Czechoslovakia, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of ministers, sent a telegram from his aircraft to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic. The telegram reads: While flying over the territory of the Polish People's Republic may I convey to you and the whole fraternal Polish people cordial greetings and wishes of further successes in the task of the construction of a developed socialist society.

LESECHKO CONFERS WITH CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER ROHLICEK

LD221557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report under general heading "Meetings, Contacts"]

[Text] On 17 May, M. A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received R. Rohlicek, deputy premier of the CSSR Government, and had a warm, friendly talk with him.

LD212230 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Valeriy Borisov commentary]

[Text] The outcome of last week's session of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in Budapest and of the NATO session in Brussels reveals a striking contrast in their approach to the problem of European security and to disarmament. The conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries laid emphasis on ways of curbing the arms race and developing international relaxation but the session of the NATO Eurogroup and of its Defense Planning Committee concentrated instead on maintaining the arms buildup in Western Europe including the deployment of more nuclear missiles.

The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries stressed the need to promote in every way the signing and ratification of SALT-II between the Soviet Union and the United States. They stressed the need to pass to the next stage of talks on ending the production of nuclear weapons and banning their use. The Warsaw Treaty session has again called on all nations to sign an agreement abandoning the use of force or threat of force and to strengthen the security for the nonnuclear countries. The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries feel that the time has come to expand confidence-building measures in international relaxation and to take concrete steps on relaxation in the military field in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki summit.

They feel that such measures could include advance notifications about movements of large bodies of other countries, and also an agreement to put a freeze on the existing military and political alliances in Europe. The Warsaw Treaty countries propose to call a special conference to discuss all these matters this year. Its participants should include all European countries and also the United States and Canada. Can the NATO countries offer anything in return? Apparently they cannot.

The final communique of the NATO Eurogroup did welcome the completion in the main of the Soviet-American SALT II talks and the decision to have a Soviet-American summit. Members of the group also expressed the hope for an early progress at the Vienna talks on arms and armed forces reduction in central Europe. But that was all as far as the peace-making efforts of the NATO ministers went on this occasion. The NATO ministers instead spent most of their time discussing a modernization of their nuclear missiles in Western Europe, including the deployment of new medium-range missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist states. It is interesting to note in this respect that West Germany says it will accept new American weapons only if others agree to do the same, but the new British Government is putting no such conditions. THE GUARDIAN said recently that the NATO session could lead to a decision to station new nuclear weapons on British soil and this could arouse political discord. British Defense Secretary Francis Pym is said to have assured his NATO colleagues in Brussels that Britain will contribute to the NATO nuclear modernization program in Europe.

The Miami session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group did decide in principle that the nuclear missile arsenal of the bloc, including the British Polaris submarines and the Vulcan bombers should be modernized. This program and the 3 percent annual increase of military spending authorised by NATO would cost the British taxpayers no less than 2.5 billion pounds sterling. Adopting the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Treaty Organization on the other hand would help avoid wasting national resources in this unproductive way. What is more, it would promote progress toward reducing and eventually eliminating the danger of a nuclear conflict in Europe.

## WARSAW PACT STRESSES NEED TO REDUCE CONFRONTATION IN EUROPE

LD221510 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 22 May 79 LD

["Important Initiative"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes: A series of concrete peaceful initiatives were made at a meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries held in Budapest on May 14-15. These initiatives immediately attracted the attention of the public, press, state and political leaders from Europe and other continents. Such an interest in new joint proposals of countries of the socialist community is not accidental for their aim is to ensure real breakthrough in solving the vital problems of our time, above all the problem of ending the arms race and achieving disarmament, of liquidation of military conflicts and seats of tension, of deepening the process of international detente.

The task now is to start shortly discussing and agreeing upon practical measures to strengthen trust among states in Europe, to lessen military confrontation and, subsequently, to decrease the concentration and reduce the armed forces and armaments in Europe. Precisely this aim is pursued by an important, timely initiative of the Budapest meeting to convene a political conference with the participation of all European states, the USA and Canada. The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member countries deem it expedient to hold such a conference already this year, the time and place of its holding can be agreed upon among all states concerned through consultations which the participants in the Budapest meeting are prepared to start immediately.

The conditions for convening such an international political forum are ripe now. "What is now needed are practical steps," writes the Hungarian NEPSZABADSAG. "The proposals of the Warsaw Treaty on the lessening of the military confrontation await the answer." The conference to be held will provide a rostrum for a collective debate with the use of which it will be possible to start, fully in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accord, the discussion of the most pressing tasks connected with the strengthening of peace and security in the European Continent. In addition to measures that are now being implemented in accordance with the Final Act of the European conference, countries of the socialist community are prepared to agree at the suggested conference on practical measures leading to the lessening of distrust among states. What is envisaged, specifically, is nonspread of military-political groupings in Europe, restriction of the levels of military exercises and spreading of confidence-building measures on the Mediterranean. The proposal to convene the conference, just as other initiatives advanced in Budapest, are permeated with a deep concern of socialist states about ensuring a durable lasting peace, by the sincere striving to advance the cause of curbing the arms race, the cause of real and effective disarmament in the interests of peace, detente and international cooperation to the benefit of all peoples.

## NATO TRYING TO GET ITS HANDS ON NORTH SEA OIL

LD221549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 79 p 5 LD

[V. Shelkov "Rejoinder": "Concerned for Themselves...."]

[Text] The recent decisions by several NATO bodies and the statements by individual high-ranking NATO figures may create the impression that the hearts of the NATO ring-leaders have been pining for good deeds.

As has already been reported, one of the bloc's organs has voiced its intention to make every effort to preserve Greece's historical monuments. And now General Gundersen, chairman of the NATO military Committee, has urged the organization to save the Western world from an energy catastrophe. NATO, he said at a session of the bloc's Defense Planning Committee can serve as a forum for the discussion of how to supply its countries with oil and other raw materials.

Since NATO is above all a military-political organization, it is easy to imagine that all the "discussion" planned by the general comes down to proposals to exert direct pressure on the oil-producing countries and to new threats against them. At the same time the NATO staffs would obviously not be averse after such "discussion" to laying hands on North Sea oil deposits and getting a (voice) in determining the scale of extraction of this valuable raw material and the aims of its future use. In the opinion of NATO experts, the needs of the NATO military machine for fuel and lubricants could thus be met.

As we can see, there is no whiff of good intentions here. The NATO "altruists" remain militarists.

#### CONCLUSIONS OF NATO MEETINGS OUT OF STEP WITH TIMES

LD221441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 79 p 5 LD

[R. Puchkov report under general heading "Not in the Spirit of the Times"]

[Text] Brussels--A series of conferences of the NATO countries' top military leadership has ended in Evere, a suburb of the Belgian capital. Four press conferences were held for journalists here in 3 days.

Many journalists were interested in the NATO military's attitude toward the Soviet-American SALT-II treaty. The answers were very evasive and were accompanied by assurances that in any event NATO's military potential will not be reduced. Not a word was said about the initiative of the Warsaw Pact countries, which have proposed to convene a conference with the participation of all European countries, plus the United States, to discuss concrete measures for reducing arms on the European Continent.

The final communique of NATO's Defense Planning Committee is in the same spirit. True, one of its 19 points is devoted to the USSR-U.S. talks on SALT-II. The ministers noted the importance of these talks and stated that "equal reduction of the nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union and the United States will strengthen NATO's security."

However, this is followed by points importunately reiterating assertions on the "Soviet threat." The ministers, the communique says, came out in favor of further increasing conventional arms while maintaining strategic and tactical nuclear arms at the necessary level. While believing that the long-term program for building up NATO's military potential outlined earlier is being successfully implemented, at the same time they noted the need for strict observance by the bloc countries of the annual 3-percent increase in military expenditure. It was also agreed that a new 5-year plan will be elaborated for developing NATO's military potential to an "even higher level."

Thus the NATOites continue to whip up the arms race.

## PLANS TO BRING GREECE BACK INTO NATO AMBIT SCORED

LD221423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Vernikov article under rubric "On Topical Themes": "Atlantic Sirens"]

[Text] Ancient Greek myths assert in all seriousness that at one time there were sirens in the Mediterranean who lured sailors to their doom. It looks as though these temptresses have now appeared in other climes but are dreaming of returning without fail to the waters they favored of old. You cannot help reaching this conclusion when you observe the pressure being exerted by the Pentagon and NATO on Greece with the aim of returning that country to the North Atlantic bloc military organization--pressure which has intensified lately.

As is well known, Greece withdrew from NATO in summer 1974 in protest of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus and after the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship in the country. However, as Britain's THE ECONOMIST wrote, this withdrawal was essentially formal. Close cooperation in the military sphere continued and Greece's military expenditures total 24 percent of the state budget. Utilizing every means--from promises of economic aid and arms to assurances of wirepulling when Greece joins the EEC--the Atlantic sirens are now doing everything possible to draw the country into their aggressive alliance in hopes of thereby strengthening their military presence in the Mediterranean.

Washington and the NATO strategists are hastening to do their utmost to patch up the breach which has appeared in the bloc's southeastern flank following the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran and the disintegration of CENTO. The notorious General Haig, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, even sent a personal letter to Prime Minister K. Karamanlis of Greece in which he openly stated that he will consider his main task to bring Greece back to the North Atlantic bloc before his retirement. The subsequent series of meetings and hard bargaining between the general and the leaders of the Greek Armed Forces has confirmed this intention, although so far it has not yielded any tangible results.

This is primarily because the position of Greece itself on the question of returning to the NATO military organization is far from simple [odnoznachnyy] and is not to everyone's liking. Thus Greece is seeking a special status whereby its armed forces would remain under national command and would be placed under NATO command only in the event of major conflicts. It is also objecting to Turkey's demand for an extension of its "responsibility" to the airspace over the Greek islands in the Aegean Sea and on a number of other points. Nevertheless, ultimately these are details; the principle is much more important.

Unfortunately, it must be stated that definite circles in Greece itself, judging by appearances, would not be averse to yielding to the NATOites' attempts to return Greece to the ambit of their aggressive plans. That is precisely how it is possible to interpret the participation by the Greek Navy in the bloc's large-scale maneuvers in the Mediterranean which began recently under the poetic title of "Dawn Patrol-79". What view can be taken of this step by a country which is not, at least formally, a NATO member but has decided to play into the Atlanticists' hands in fueling tension in that region at the precise moment when the Near East situation remains explosive following the conclusion of the separate deal? And not long before this joint exercises involving other categories of Greek troops and NATO subunits were held.

It was also learned recently that in its plans for deploying improved Pershing missiles in West Europe, the NATO Nuclear Planning Group is also considering Greece and, moreover, the United States and the North Atlantic bloc headquarters are putting out feelers about obtaining a port for their ships. [paragraph continues]

All these facts are evidence of the increased activity of those who support dragging Greece into the NATO military preparations--something which is causing the whole European public legitimate concern. In Greece itself these importunities have also evoked a sharply adverse reaction from the leading opposition parties, which are aware of how dangerous such a step is for their country.

The Helsinki Final Act says clearly that "security in Europe must be viewed in the broader context of world security, that it is closely connected with security in the Mediterranean region as a whole and that therefore the process of strengthening security must not be confined to Europe but must be extended to other regions of the world, particularly the Mediterranean" [sentence as published]. The NATO generals' present intrigues over Greece and their desire to return it to the bosom of their aggressive bloc quite obviously run counter to the European peoples' desires for the relaxation of tension. To say nothing of the fact that, as is well known, the perfidious call of the sirens portends no good.

#### U.S. INTENSIFIES PRESSURE ON SPAIN TO JOIN NATO

LD221525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent L. Kamynin dispatch under rubric "International Remarks": "An 'Invitation' With Pressure"]

[Text] Madrid--"Brown will attempt to accelerate Spain's entry into NATO"--it was under that headline that Madrid's INFORMACIONES reported U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's arrival in the Spanish capital. The conversations and talks which have begun here with the guest from across the ocean, the press notes, are connected with preparations for the plenary session of the joint military committee created on the basis of a bilateral Spanish-American agreement. It is reported that the session will be held at the beginning of June in Madrid.

According to the Spanish press, Washington attaches great importance to this session. The United States is now intensively engaged in seeking "new formulas for Spanish defense" in connection with the fact that the Spanish-American military treaty expires in 18 months. The Pentagon does not conceal what these "new formulas" boil down to: According to its calculations, Spain must be firmly incorporated in the NATO system.

Lately these views have been persistently expressed by all kinds of high-ranking visitors to Madrid from the North Atlantic Treaty countries. And particularly active champions of "Spanish defense" are accompanying their "invitations," as the Madrid press notes, with intensifying overt pressure. That is precisely how local commentators assessed a recent statement by T. Todman, U.S. ambassador to Spain.

Using talk of "Spaniards' political and strategic interests" as a cover, he attempted in every possible way to prove how much they need the North Atlantic Treaty. In this connection ARRIBA published an editorial which unambiguously let the American ambassador know just how far he had gone in his "concern" for Spaniards' interests. "Since his arrival in Madrid," another newspaper--MUNDO OBRERO--wrote indignantly, "the U.S. ambassador has been attempting to accelerate Spain's entry into NATO."

The North Atlantic bloc's leaders have long been keeping the Canary Islands under scrutiny as an important strategic point where they would like to place a large military base. The inhabitants of the Canaries have held another protest demonstration against these dangerous militarist plans. The country's broad democratic forces, including the Spanish Communist Party and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, are also resolutely opposing the attempts to drag Spain into NATO.

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In their statements they warn of the dangerous consequences of Spain's entry into the aggressive Atlantic bloc for the country's national interests and warn that this runs deeply counter to the spirit of detente outlined by the all-European conference. It is difficult for the supporters of a pro-Atlantic orientation for the country to avoid reckoning with this broad opposition, so they are stressing in every possible way their "interest" in strict observance of the country's independence and are stating that this question must be decided by parliament.

However, judging by appearances, the headquarters of the North Atlantic alliance have no intention of waiting. In the last few days the Madrid press has been writing "of a U.S. offensive calculated to force Spain to define its position on NATO (of course, a position to the liking of the Atlantic generals--L.K.)."

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO PSOE CONGRESS IN MADRID

LD221457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the 28th Spanish Socialist Workers Party Congress:

Esteemed comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the 28th Spanish Socialist Workers Party Congress and your party's members and wishes them success in their activities for the good of their people.

Your congress is meeting at a crucial time, when Spain, having freed itself from the fascist legacy, is going through the process of forming democracy and shaping its new political structure.

The party of Lenin and the peoples of the land of the Soviets have always displayed combat solidarity with the Spanish democrats' courageous struggle for the new Spain. Soviet communists view with respect the Spanish socialists' activities aimed at strengthening national sovereignty and democratizing the country's sociopolitical life and support their struggle to end the arms race, prevent world war, for peace and European security, and for the further development of Soviet-Spanish relations.

The CPSU wishes all Spain's democrats, all its left forces and, above all, the socialists and communists, unity of action in their struggle for the country's further democratization and for social progress.

May the friendship between the Soviet and Spanish peoples strengthen and develop!

Long live peace and socialism!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

VANCE, CARRINGTON SEEK PLAN FOR RECOGNIZING MUZOREWA

LD230324 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] State Secretary Cyrus Vance is on a 3-day visit to Britain. Yesterday he held a 6-hour round of talks with Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

Another meeting is scheduled for Wednesday. Here is comment from Viktor (Yenikayev):

The London talks cover a wide range of issues, including East-West relations and arms control, but the central issue is the future attitude of the United States and Britain toward Rhodesia. During the talks the two sides will try to agree on a joint plan leading to recognition of the puppet government headed by Bishop Muzorewa. There are indications that the United States and Britain will be able to work out a future basis for such a plan despite some minor differences over Rhodesia. At least that's what the new rulers in Salisbury and the Rhodesian lobby in the United States Congress are hoping for.

Without doubt the plan will suit those American senators who have suggested that President Carter should lift economic sanctions against the Muzorewa regime. But, even so, Washington and London are faced with a difficult task. On the one hand, both countries would like to recognize the so-called black majority government as soon as possible; on the other, they would thus be saying that the recent racist elections in Rhodesia were free and independent, which would represent an open challenge to the United Nations and Security Council resolutions. The United Nations, the OAU and many other international organizations have, of course, described the elections stage-managed by the Smith regime as an undisguised farce and a travesty of human rights. This has also been noted by American observers watching black Africans being herded to the polling stations at gunpoint. They say that the vote in some parts of the country was higher than 100 percent, a fact indicative of an outright fraud.

The United States cannot ignore this, nor can it disregard the fact that the overwhelming majority of African states want continued trade and economic sanctions against Rhodesia. On Monday, the very day of the state secretary's arrival in London, 49 African delegates at the United Nations endorsed a report by black American lawyers who said the Rhodesian elections were neither free nor straightforward. Given this sort of situation, recognition of the Muzorewa government would jeopardize U.S. policy in Africa generally. This has been noted in recent speeches by Senators Edward Kennedy, George McGovern and Frank Church.

President Carter has postponed a final decision on what stand the United States should take vis-a-vis the new puppet government in Rhodesia until mid-June. The decision will apparently largely depend on the outcome of the London visit by Cyrus Vance. It is obvious, however, that should the United States recognize the puppet government on the basis of a new Anglo-American plan it will earn nothing but condemnation by the majority of the world's nations. Many Americans are also unlikely to welcome such a move since it would mean public renunciation of the principles of morality and democracy which are the subject of many pronouncements by American administration officials.

RELATIONS WITH PRC HIGH PRIORITY OF NEW UK GOVERNMENT

LD222205 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Igor Tsurin commentary]

[Text] Reports from London make it clear that the new Cabinet is busily preparing for the visit of Hua Guofeng this fall. The impression conveyed is that relations with China are high on the priorities list of the new Conservative government. This attitude is to my mind a fair measure of the political course chosen by the new British Government.

I don't say that the Conservatives will be just as extremist in their government policy as they used to be in the opposition, but the speech from the throne and the new prime minister's statements do lead one to certain conclusions.

While in the opposition the Conservatives had invariably supported and encouraged the government in developing relations with Beijing but, unlike Labor, they did not conceal their expectations involving the China card by talk about the needs of British industry. Suffice it to recall Mrs Thatcher's visit to Beijing and the opposition's stand on the scandal caused by the statements of Marshal [as heard] Neil Cameron. It was quite clear even then that the Conservatives regard ties with Beijing as a practical method of wrecking world relaxation, as a method of organizing another anti-Soviet crusade and sharpening world tension. All these ideas are to be found in the latest statements by London officials. The word detente was not mentioned either in the speech from the throne or in the statements by Mrs Thatcher, but they emphasized the desire to boost Britain's military potential and strengthen NATO.

It is well to recall at this state that during their talks in Beijing prominent Conservative figures had promised to pursue this very policy should they win the election. This community of interest also manifests itself in another field. The Conservatives seem to be all set to change the British stand on the south of Africa. In the past the Beijing leaders had warned visiting Conservative leaders that Rhodesia and the South African Republic would come under Moscow's control if urgent steps were not taken by the West. Today, London is seeking a formula for the recognition of the puppet Muzorewa government and for extending open support to the racist regimes.

Finally, the latest statements by certain British officials make it abundantly clear that London is prepared to extend the list of military supplies to China. It's interesting to note that rapprochement with Beijing takes place while there is a general awakening in the world from any illusions about China. China's aggression against Vietnam has made the Western leaders aware of the genuine ambitions of Beijing. Chinese agents seeking possible purchases of modern weapons are getting a much cooler reception than they used to in Western Europe. The recent revelations by China's Deputy Foreign Minister (Zen Jiguan), who proposed an anti-Soviet alliance involving the Western powers, did not contribute to the success of Geng Biao's mission in the Scandinavian countries. And even in the United States, where the Chinese strategists had a reliable ally in the person of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the administration has finally untangled its priorities in favor of better relations with the Soviet Union and signing SALT-II.

As for Britain, its insular policy in the present conditions turns into a cold war island in a world which is seeking firm guarantees from a universal holocaust. This insular policy can hardly be in the interests of the British people, who will have to pay for boosting NATO's strength, for consolidating the positions of the racists and for arms deliveries to China's aggressive leadership.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER BEGIN ARRIVES IN LONDON

LD221836 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] London, May 22, TASS--Reinforced police details and army patrols were lined up at the London International Heathrow Airport. Prime Minister of Israel Menahem Begin came here today for an unofficial three-day visit. It has been announced here that the trip is private.

But the head of the Israeli Cabinet will meet tomorrow British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, and on Thursday he will have a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance now in London. As is noted by observers, the Middle East problem will be discussed in the course of the negotiations.

## AGREEMENT TO RESUME CYPRUS INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS NOTED

LD221521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 79 p 5 LD

[V. Drobkov dispatch: "Agreement Reached"]

[Text] Nicosia--As the result of a meeting held here between President S. Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus and R. Denktas, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, under the auspices of UN Secretary General K. Waldheim, agreement has been reached to resume the intercommunal talks on 15 June 1979. As the statement published after this meeting points out, the talks will be held on the basis of the principles agreed upon by the late president of Cyprus--Archbishop Makarios--and R. Denktas at their meeting in February 1977 and on the basis of the UN resolutions on the Cyprus problem.

The independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned policy of Cyprus must be properly guaranteed against the joining of all or part of Cyprus to any other country and against any form of partition or annexation, the statement points out.

Speaking at a press conference today, S. Kiprianou voiced satisfaction with the results of the meeting. Answering journalists' questions, S. Kiprianou noted the importance of the speediest demilitarization of Cyprus, pointing out that what this means is not only the withdrawal of Turkish troops from the island, which is already provided for in the UN resolutions, but overall demilitarization.

## CYPRIOT TU FEDERATION CONGRESS ENDS IN NICOSIA

LD221456 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia, May 21, TASS--The 18th Congress of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labor, the leading trade union organization of the country, has ended here. The congress discussed topical objectives of the trade unions in the struggle in defence of the interests of the working people and problems of the democratic trade union movement. A particular attention was paid to the discussion of the political situation in the country. The delegates of the congress outlined a concrete program of action aimed at improving living and working conditions of the working people, and their social security. Touching upon the situation in the country, they declared in support of intra-Cyprus negotiations and called for restoration of normal relations between the Turkish and Greek communities of the island in the interests of joint struggle against imperialism and foreign interference in the affairs of Cyprus.

The documents which were adopted point to the leading role of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in the struggle for peace and disarmament, in giving internationalist assistance to the peoples fighting for their independence and social progress. The congress resolutely denounced the Chinese leadership's splitter and adventurist policy and expressed solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people.

The guiding bodies of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labor were elected at the congress. Andreas Ziartidhis was re-elected general secretary of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labor.

## NORWEGIAN LABOR PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD230948 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 22, TASS--A delegation of the Norwegian Labour Party headed by its chairman Reulf Steen arrived today in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. At the airport, the delegation was greeted by Aleksey Shitikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department and other high-ranking officials from the CPSU Central Committee.

Norway's Ambassador to the USSR was also at the airport to meet the delegation.

## SOVIET-PORTUGUESE SHIPPING COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

LD221542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0758 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon--A session of the Soviet-Portuguese joint commission on shipping has ended its work here. A protocol has been signed which provides for an expansion of cooperation between the two countries in this field.

## BRIEFS

SOVIET-DANISH COOPERATION--A Soviet-Danish program of cultural and scientific cooperation for the period 1980-84 was signed in Moscow today. The program provides for exchanges in the fields of culture, science, education, film, television, sports and tourism, and cooperation in the lecturing and archive spheres, as well as protection for authors' rights and further exchanges between (?public) and artistic associations. There is a call for the further development of contacts between higher educational institutions in the two countries, as well as between museums and libraries. There are plans to put on art exhibitions. Wider study of Danish in the Soviet Union and of Russian in Denmark is foreseen. There is support for the establishment and development of scientific links between Soviet and Danish towns. The program was signed on the Soviet side by the head of the Foreign Ministry Department for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Yerofeyev, and on the Danish side by the head of the foreign minister's Cultural Department, (Holt Kolding). [Text] [Moscow in Danish to Denmark 1700 GMT 17 May 79 LD]

## EGYPTIAN NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY ANNOUNCES PLATFORM

LD221145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Vasilyev dispatch: "Opposition Program"]

[Text] Cairo, 16 May--Egypt's National Progressive Party [NPP] has published its program in connection with the upcoming elections to the People's Assembly. The NPP calls for national industry to be protected from foreign competition in both the state and the private sectors, for living conditions to be improved for the broad working masses and, in particular, for the housing and transport problems to be resolved. Concerning the position of peasants and farmhands, the NPP demands a ban on a further rent increase, on the sharecropping system and on driving tenants from the land. The election program contains a call to support the Palestinian people in their struggle to create an independent state, as well as to support their only legitimate representative--the PLO. The NPP calls for Arab solidarity to be achieved in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and Zionism. The party's election program emphasizes the need to remove government control over party life as well as to afford parties the possibility of publishing their own press organs.

## MAYOR OF RAMALLAH DISCUSSES OPPOSITION TO ISRAEL-EGYPT DEAL

LD230739 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

["IZVESTIYA interview" by correspondent R. Moseyev with Mayor Karim Khalaf of Ramallah: "The Palestinians' Unshakable Will"]

[Excerpts] A delegation of representatives of the public of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Palestinian Arab People. Its visit to our country coincided with Palestine Day, which the world public widely celebrates 15 May. IZVESTIYA correspondent R. Moseyev asked Karim Khalaf, head of the Palestinian delegation and mayor of Ramallah, to answer a number of questions.

[Question] What is your assessment of the situation on the West Bank of the Jordan since the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty?

[Answer] That "document" has nothing to do with a genuine settlement of the Near East conflict. On the contrary, its authors pursued the aim of perpetuating the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, depriving the Palestinians of the historical right to create their own independent state and helping to expand imperialism's military-political presence in the Near East region. President as-Sadat's capitulation has seriously complicated the situation in the Near East. It has untied the hands of the Israeli military, which, without even waiting for the ink on the "peace" treaty to dry, has launched a new round of aggressive actions against Lebanon. Tel Aviv has intensified its campaign to annex lands belonging to Arabs and has expanded the network of paramilitary settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan.

Practically all of the Arab world today opposes As-Sadat's separate deal. Mighty protest demonstrations and strikes are continuing on the occupied territories. The Palestinian people who are under the invader's heel have not been broken. The inhabitants of Nablus, Ramallah and other cities and populated centers categorically reject the notorious "plan" for "administrative autonomy" within the framework of the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty and are fully determined to struggle to create a really independent sovereign Palestinian state.

[Question] What is your assessment of the support for the Palestinian people's struggle for their rights from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries?

[Answer] The development of events in the last few years has graphically demonstrated to the whole world that the Soviet Union firmly and consistently sides with the Palestinian people, who are seeking implementation of their legitimate right to self-determination. We Palestinians who live in occupied territory are constantly aware of Soviet support. The Soviet people's solidarity has contributed to recognition of the Palestinians' just cause in the international arena and is an important stimulus in their struggle against American imperialism and the Israeli aggressors and for the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

U.S. SAID SURPRISED AT SAUDI ANTIPATHY TOWARD EGYPT

LD222235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1947 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] An article has been published in today's Washington POST about U.S. attempts to reconcile Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The author of the article, Hoagland, says that U.S. officials were surprised at the intensity of the Saudi opposition toward Egypt. What has been published in the Washington POST, notes our commentator Viktor Levin, betrays the confusion of the State Department in the face of the events in the Near East. Official Washington was counting on the fact that Saudi Arabia, even if it did not play an active part in the organization of the Egyptian-Israeli deal, would support it in the final analysis. And all of a sudden everything is turning out differently. Another decision in principle by Riyadh became known today: The Saudi Arabian Government has refused to finance the purchase by Egypt of 50 U.S. aircraft. It should be noted that such a turn in events was not expected either in Washington, or Cairo. Reality has shown that the calculations of those who organized the separate deal are turning into miscalculations.

SAUDI KING REFUSES TO MEET WITH EGYPT'S MUBARAK

LD221558 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] King Khalid of Saudi Arabia has rejected the U.S. proposal to hold a meeting in Riyadh with Husni Mubarak, Egyptian vice president. This was reported by the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN. It is known that Washington is exerting much effort to lessen Saudi Arabia's confrontation with President as-Sadat's capitulatory line. AL-WATAN, quoting diplomatic sources, points out that King Khalid has thus shown, once again, his very negative stance toward the separate treaty concluded under the auspices of the USA between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

IRAQI PRESIDENT CITES FAVORABLE IRAQ-USSR RELATIONS

LD211126 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, May 20, TASS--The tasks of revolutionary activities by the Arab liberation movement, which is based on the struggle for a just solution of the Palestine problem, necessitates an alliance with the countries of the socialist community, in the vanguard of which is the Soviet Union, stated President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr of Iraq in an interview published here. Our viewpoint on relations with the Soviet Union remains unchanged and is determined by the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Iraqi Republic.

The further development of cooperation between Iraq on the one hand, and the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community on the other, will go on being based on common interests, the president stressed. Meetings that have taken place at different levels have demonstrated that our relations rest on a firm and principled basis. The president levelled sharp criticism at the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty and called it a political and military conspiracy against the Arab nation. This treaty, he said, turns Egypt into a bridgehead for Zionist penetration into the Arab world and Africa, inflicts serious damage to the Palestine cause and that of the entire Arab nation.

Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr spoke in favour of developing relations with neighbouring countries on the basis of cooperation, non-interference in the internal affairs and respect for national sovereignty. Iraq, he stressed, comes out against the creation of military regional pacts and blocs in the region of the Persian Gulf. Having noted Iraq's active role in the nonalignment movement, he stated the striving of this country to develop and strengthen relations with the states of Asia, Africa, Latin-America, and other countries struggling against imperialism and racism.

#### SYRIAN, IRAQI ATTITUDES TO SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DISCUSSED

LD221655 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary entitled: "Arab Personalities Talk About the Necessity of Making Allies with the Soviet Union and Other CEMA Countries"]

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, says in an interview in RUDE PRAVO: We well realize that we are struggling in the cause of the just issue, freedom and independence. We are not alone in the struggle, for standing by our side are all the developing states, all the socialist states and all progressive forces which hold dear peace and national independence.

On this occasion one should point out that those participating in the separate capitulatory deals are at present doing their utmost to render the Arab world separate and isolated from the Soviet Union. Their propaganda mouthpieces resort to various tricks to deface the picture about the role of the Soviet Union in the Middle East. There are, for instance, those who are trying to say that the Soviet Union is angry on account of not participating in Middle East affairs. Thus, the frustrated propaganda people are trying to convince everyone that the Soviet Union has selfish aims in the Middle East, forgetting that the Soviet Union is really concerned with bringing about a truly just settlement in the Middle East.

Well, what anger can one talk about while observing the endeavors to dictate capitulation on the Arabs behind the facade of a settlement? The Soviet Union has never and will never participate in such filthy deals. It strongly condemns them and stands firmly by the Arab peoples who are demanding full realization of their legitimate rights and interests.

The line leading toward a just settlement and the removal of the dangerous hotbed of war in the Middle East is not a temporary mission that the Soviet Union has shouldered. The necessity of bringing about such a mission is confirmed by the first article of the peace program drawn up by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th congress. Therefore, it is natural that all those in the Arab world who advocate bringing about just peace in the Middle East consider it incumbent upon them to strengthen alliances with the Soviet Union.

This was stated recently, in particular by Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. He said: The tasks of the revolutionary activity of the Arab national liberation movement--among which the task of the struggle for a just solution to the Palestine issue is considered a basic one--confirm the need for alliance with the socialist states headed by the Soviet Union. This need is today realized by almost the whole Arab world as well as by various political forces with the exception of the as-Sadat regime. The significant, positive role of the Soviet Union in the Middle East should be mentioned. This was admitted recently by the leaders of Saudi Arabia. They reaffirmed their desire that the Soviet Union continue to consolidate the Arabs' just cause.

## PONOMAREV RECEIVES MOROCCAN POLITICIAN

LD222158 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary of the party's Central Committee, and Ulyanovskiy, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, conferred at the CPSU Central Committee headquarters today with 'Ali Ya'tah, secretary general of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism.

Comrade 'Ali Ya'tah spoke about the results of the Second National Congress of the Party of Progress and Socialism and the struggle of the party and all the progressive forces in Morocco for the interests of the workers and for democracy and social progress and for the strengthening of the country's independence both politically and economically.

Representatives of the CPSU and the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco pointed to the need for stepping up the struggle for international detente, cooperation, peace and disarmament. Special attention was devoted to the situation in the Middle East and Africa. The two sides firmly condemned the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, concluded under U.S. auspices. It is a dangerous plot hatched by neocolonialism against the Arab peoples which would lead to further aggravation of the explosive situation in the region. With regard to the increased machinations of imperialism in Africa and in the Middle East aimed at dividing the peoples of the region and at kindling the flames of conflicts among them, the two sides stressed the need to consolidate cooperation among all the anti-imperialist forces by all means possible.

## KOSYGIN RECEIVES TUNISIAN YOUTH MINISTER

LD181748 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 18, TASS--The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin received in the Kremlin today Tunisian Minister for Youth Affairs and Sport Hedi Zghal [as received], who is here on an official visit and who presented to Aleksey Kosygin a message from Prime Minister of Tunisia Hedi Nouira.

Also discussed were questions of developing diverse Soviet-Tunisian ties and cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields. When views on the Middle East situation were exchanged both sides expressed serious concern with the development of the situation in that area, caused by the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, and expressed intention to continue efforts aimed at supporting the just cause of Arabs, at achieving a lasting and all-embracing settlement in the Middle East.

LD221247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Maj Gen Shehu M. Yar'Adua, member of the Supreme Military Council and chief of staff of the commander in chief of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, was in the Soviet Union from 13 through 17 May.

In addition to Moscow, S. Yar'Adua and those accompanying him visited Leningrad, where they had the opportunity to familiarize themselves with various aspects of the Soviet people's life.

During his visit S. Yar'Adua had talks with A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Taking part in the talks were: On the Soviet Side--I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.G. Morozov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.V. Snegirev, USSR ambassador to Nigeria; and V.A. Likhachev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Second African Section and on the Nigerian side--R.A. Adermi, commissioner for industry; (A. Alkhadshi), permanent secretary to the Ministry of Industry; J.G.O. Olaitan, Nigerian ambassador to the USSR; (D.O. Dede), secretary to the Ministry of Industry; (A. Adegboy), director of the Steel Administration in the Ministry of Industry; and (B.G. Kingibi), aide to the chief of staff of the commander in chief of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The Nigerian Government delegation was received by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and had business meetings at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

During the meetings and talks, which took place in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the state and further development of Soviet-Nigerian relations and on several international problems of mutual interest.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations between the USSR and Nigeria are developing successfully in all spheres on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The sides expressed mutual interest in further progress along the path of the consolidation and expansion of Soviet-Nigerian political, economic, trade, scientific, technical, cultural and other forms of cooperation. In particular they attentively studied questions relating to the installation of a metallurgical plant in Nigeria within the framework of Soviet-Nigerian economic and technical cooperation, and reached agreement on them.

During the discussion of international issues the commonality of the positions of the Soviet Union and Nigeria on many key problems of the present day was noted and the two sides' desire to build up efforts in the noble cause of consolidating world peace and the peoples' security, intensifying the relaxation of tension and developing equal, mutually advantageous cooperation among all countries was reiterated.

Having examined the situation in the Near East, the sides reiterated their conviction that an all-embracing solution to the Near East problem must include the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people in accordance with the well-known UN resolutions.

They also voiced their recognition of the right of all countries of this region to independent existence and security within recognized borders.

The sides exchanged opinions on questions connected with the African peoples' struggle for the liquidation of vestiges of colonialism and racism. They resolutely condemned the various maneuvers of the imperialists and racists in southern Africa aimed at putting off the final collapse of colonialism and racism and at depriving the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia of the fruit of their prolonged selfless struggle for freedom and national independence. They stressed that the recent so-called elections in Zimbabwe are nothing but a farce designed to mislead world public opinion and expressed resolute support for the 30 April 1979 Security Council resolution No 448 deeming the results of these "elections" invalid. The firm and unshakable support of the Soviet Union and Nigeria for the just cause of the peoples of southern Africa was reaffirmed and it was stated that the only way of resolving this region's problems is to immediately liquidate the racist regimes and transfer full power to the true representatives of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The Soviet and Nigerian sides expressed the conviction that the exchange of opinions during the visit paid to the USSR by Maj Gen S. Yar'Adua, member of the Supreme Military Council and chief of staff of the commander in chief of Nigeria, will play an important part in the strengthening of mutual understanding between the USSR and Nigeria and in the further fruitful development of friendly relations between the two countries and peoples.

Maj Gen S. Yar'Adua and those accompanying him voiced deep thanks to the Soviet Government and people for the warm reception and hospitality shown them during their visit.

S. Yar'Adua conveyed an invitation to A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to pay an official visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be agreed upon.

#### MORE AMIN CRIMES UNCOVERED AS UGANDA LIBERATION PROCEEDS

LD221527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[Unattributed report from "The Day Worldwide" feature prepared by S. Nikonov: "Regarding Events in Uganda"--passage in all capitals published in boldface]

[Text] As AP reports, THE TROOPS OF THE NEW KAMPALA GOVERNMENT WITH THE SUPPORT OF TANZANIAN SUBUNITS ARE CONTINUING TO SUCCESSFULLY LIBERATE THE NORTHERN REGIONS OF UGANDA STILL IN THE HANDS OF IDI AMIN'S SUPPORTERS. The ultimate aim of this operation is to capture the provincial center of Arua--birthplace of the former dictator. As the government forces are advancing to liberate the last 40 percent of Uganda's territory, more and more new facts are being learned about the overthrown regime's bloody crimes. In particular, I. Amin is accused of killing about 300,000 Ugandans in the 8 years of his rule.

In the liberated areas measures are being taken to return the population's life to normal. Uganda's government, as President Y. Lule told Lebanon's Al-Anwar, considers the elimination of unemployment, an active struggle against illiteracy, ignorance and disease and the laying of the foundations of industrialization to be its primary socioeconomic tasks.

## GROMYKO, CONGO'S PIERRE NZE EXCHANGE CABLES

LD221523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent Pierre Nze, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo, a telegram in connection with his appointment to this post. In his reply telegram P. Nze conveyed sincere thanks for the congratulations. The telegram expressed the conviction that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of peace and international security.

## BRIEFS

SOMALI AMBASSADOR--Moscow, May 21, TASS--Today Leonid Ilichov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Yusuf Jama Burraleh, new ambassador of the Somali Democratic Republic to the USSR in connection with the forthcoming presentation of credentials by the latter. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 21 May 79 LD]

RESEARCH CENTER IN GUINEA--Under an agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Guinea, construction of a scientific-research center on oceanography, geophysics and testing of various materials in tropical conditions is progressing at full tilt in the capital of the Guinea People's Revolutionary Republic. When it is completed, research in the field of oceanography and geophysics will be carried out at the scientific center by Guinean and Soviet scientists. The creation of an academy of sciences of the Guinea Republic is envisaged to become a base for training national scientific cadres. Mamady Keita, Guinean minister of culture and education, has described the construction of the scientific center as testifying to the growing friendly links between our countries. [Text] [Moscow International Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 May 79 LD]

## ALIYEV CLOSING SPEECH AT BAKU MORAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

LD211007 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[27 April speech by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at all-union moral education conference in Baku: "Combat Tasks of Ideological Work"]

[Text] Dear comrades! Our conference is concluding its work. Generalizing the speeches and voicing the opinion of all the conference participants, it can be said that it has successfully fulfilled the task set by the CPSU Central Committee. There has been a major exchange of opinion and an exchange of experience on questions of ideological work, on paramount problems of moral education and on confirming the Soviet people's active life position.

The entire work of the conference has taken place under the benign influence of the greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (tumultuous applause) They predetermined the nature of the proceedings of the entire conference and, as all the speakers noted, they formed the basis of our work and gave important new impetus for intensifying educational activity and developing theoretical ideas. (applause)

The reports and speeches noted the tremendous significance of the decisions of the 25th congress and of CPSU Central Committee plenums--particularly the Central Committee November (1978) Plenum--and of reports and speeches by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the intensification of ideological work. They spoke of achievements in this area, our successes, existing shortcomings and resources, and also the most important matter of tasks in further improving educational work.

The reports and speeches at plenum and section sessions and the reports on the results of the work of sections, comrades, constitute extremely rich material describing the multifaceted experience of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs and the results of the work of scientific establishments and creative unions. The reports and speeches by conference participants profoundly revealed and displayed aspects of problems of moral education and all ideological work. As many comrades noted in their speeches, our conference has been a school for exchange of experience and for theoretical generalization of paramount problems of ideological activity.

I would like particularly to note the conference's tremendous significance for the Azerbaijan party organization. The entire republic aktiv is involved in this work. Numerous meetings have been held between Azerbaijan working people--particularly from the republic's capital, Baku--and the conference participants at labor collectives and during the work of the conference at section sessions. We regard the first visit to our republic of such a large detachment of leading personnel of party and soviet organs, scientific establishments and creative organizations in Moscow, Leningrad and all the union republics, krais and oblast and the high level meetings between working people and our guests as a remarkable opportunity for acquainting the Azerbaijan people with the extremely rich experience of our entire party and country and as major, invaluable assistance to our party organization in fulfilling the tasks facing it in the practical implementation of the 25th party congress decisions. (tumultuous applause)

Therefore, comrades, in voicing the opinion of the entire Azerbaijan party organization I would like to express sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the great trust and lofty honor given to our party organization by staging such an important and representative all-union conference in Baku, in Azerbaijan. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades, the success of our conference is first and foremost the result of the great and, it must be said, many months of preparatory work carried out by the organizational committee responsible for its preparation and staging. That is why I will obviously be expressing the general opinion of the conference participants if I say many thanks to the organizational committee established by the CPSU Central Committee and if I express great gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee department--primarily the propaganda department--Comrade Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Tayazhelnikov, the chairman of the organizational committee (applause), the Party Organizational Work Department, the Science and Educational Institutions Department, the Administrative Organs Department, the cultural department and to all CPSU Central Committee officials who participated in the preparation and staging of the conference, to the union ministries and departments, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the creative unions, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, all scientific establishments, their leaders and representatives and to all the participants in our conference. (tumultuous applause) The active, interested and extremely fruitful work by all the conference participants--our guests from Moscow, Leningrad and all the union republics, krays and oblasts in our country--has contributed to the success of our conference. Therefore we express sincere gratitude to all our guests participating in the conference. (applause)

During the conference many warm, sincere words were spoken concerning the Azerbaijan CP, our republic, raykoms and gorkoms, primary party organizations and labor collectives and mention was made of our party organization's experience and the work we have carried out. We regard all this, comrades, as an expression of friendly, fraternal feelings toward our republic's working people and as a great stimulus and great help for further improving all our work. (applause)

Thank you very much, dear comrades, to all of you for your fraternal feelings and your good wishes. (tumultuous applause)

We are all well aware that we are now faced with much work in implementing the conference recommendations and in efficiently utilizing and disseminating in every party organization and collective the practical experience and results of scientific research generalized at the conference. We have much to do in further intensifying all ideological activity and we are faced with a great amount of intensive work in carrying out the major, crucial tasks set by the 25th party congress and set out in CPSU Central Committee resolutions. (applause)

Comrades, our conference was held immediately after the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. The CPSU Central Committee plenum and the Supreme Soviet session examined and resolved important questions of forming leading organs of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Government. At the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet the deputies unanimously and with great enthusiasm reelected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (tumultuous applause)

Leonid Ilich's speeches at the Central Committee plenum and Supreme Soviet session advanced specific tasks in further improving the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, the soviets, the government and all administrative organs in accordance with the provisions of the new USSR Constitution.

The work of the Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and the unanimous election of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium are new evidence of the monolithic unity of the party and the people and the close cohesion of the Soviet people around the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades, we are approaching the nationwide 1 May festival. Tomorrow is the 59th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Azerbaijan. (tumultuous applause) The 1 May festival and Soviet Azerbaijan's anniversary, which we regard as the festival of all the peoples of our multinational motherland, are also festivals of friendship, freedom, labor and people's fraternity. And it is extremely significant that representatives of our homeland's capital, Moscow, of the cradle of October, Leningrad, of all the fraternal union republics and of many krays, oblasts and cities have gathered on Azerbaijan soil on the eve of that festival.

This, comrades, is a characteristic feature of our society and our socialist way of life. It is an expression of the international unity, fraternity and unbreakable friendship of the peoples of our multinational fatherland led by our elder brother--the Great Russian people. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Azerbaijan working people also regard this conference as a festival of friendship and fraternity and as a festival of our unity and our internationalism. The entire spirit of the conference, all its proceedings and the remarkable atmosphere of its work graphically demonstrate and reflect the spiritual unity and fraternity of our country's peoples, the remarkable moral-political atmosphere in our society, and all the Soviet people's total support and approval of our party's wise domestic and foreign policy and the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that tested leader of our party and state, tireless fighter for peoples' peace and happiness, outstanding politician and statesman of the present day and loyal continuer of Lenin's great cause. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Allow me, dear comrades, on behalf of Azerbaijan working people to express to you sincere, fraternal gratitude for this remarkable festival of peoples' friendship. (tumultuous applause)

Allow me, dear comrades, to sincerely congratulate you on the approaching 1 May festival and 59th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan and to wish you all good health, happiness and prosperity and remarkable new success in implementing the historic decisions of our great Leninist party's 25th congress. (tumultuous, prolonged applause; all rise)

## SHIP EXPORT ORGANIZATION OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD221802 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 22, TASS--The all-union foreign trading organization Sudoimport, which today marks its 25th anniversary, has delivered more than 2,300 various ships abroad, including almost 140 large tonnage vessels, a TASS correspondent was told by Oleg Kropotov, director general of Sudoimports. The organization has business relations with more than 140 firms and organizations of 50 countries of the world. The socialist nations account for three quarters of the total volume of its trade exchange. Delivered to these countries are ore-carriers of the Baltika type, tankers, general-cargo ships and container-carriers, floating docks and cranes of different lifting capacity, hydrofoil craft.

Soviet vessels enjoy a good reputation in the capitalist world and in several developing states. The organization has fruitful contacts with shipbuilders of Finland, Sweden, Denmark, FRG, Japan, Norway and the United States. Broad relations have been initiated lately with Spain and Portugal. On the whole, Soviet ships are being delivered to more than 30 countries of the world. The organization, in turn, purchases a large number of ships both in the socialist and in the capitalist states.

Sudoimports, Oleg Kropotov said, is now faced with big tasks. The nomenclature of the exported ships and equipment is being renewed quickly. Along with ships which have already gained a good reputation in the world market, the organization will deliver tankers with deadweights of 150,000, 60,000 and 25,000 tons, bulk cargo vessels with a deadweight of 50,000 tons, timber-carriers and refrigerator ships.

## ECONOMIST LAUDS CENTRAL ASIAN DEVELOPMENT UNDER PLANS

LD221842 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 22 May 79 LD

["Central Asia: The Economy Over the Five-Year Plan Periods"--TASS headline]

[Text] Dushanbe, May 22, TASS--"The republics of Soviet Central Asia make an increasing contribution to the economy of the Soviet Union. Over the Soviet five-year-plan periods, a large agrarian-industrial complex has been brought into being in the region," Nikolay Shokin, a noted Soviet economist, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. At the Institute of Economics of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, he is the head of the economic pattern sector.

Central Asia, nowadays, after the realization of several irrigation programs, produces more than nine tenths of the entire amount of Soviet cotton and manufactures cotton cultivation machinery. The textile and clothing industries are developed here, he pointed out.

The possibility to rely on the entire economic might of the USSR and stable economic contacts with the other regions of the country enable the Soviet Central Asian republics to develop industry and agriculture at a high rate on an up-to-date scientific and technical basis. Ferrous metals, coal, timber, industrial equipment, and grain come to Central Asia from the other republics of the Soviet Union. "All the areas of the USSR develop as elements of an integral economic complex", the scientist said.

The formation of a new complex of state importance--a fuel-and-energy one--has been proceeding in Soviet Central Asia at a rapid pace over the past two five-year-plan periods (1971-80).

The rate of increment in the generation of electric power is higher here than in the country as a whole, the scientist pointed out. Large thermal and hydropower stations with an aggregate power of about eight million kilowatts are under construction. The construction of the Rogun hydraulic power station on Vakhsh River (3.6 million kilowatts) has been started. The task to create here one of big areas for the production and processing of fruit and grapes and early vegetables is being accomplished. Specialized farms and agroindustrial complexes are being built for this purpose.

## AZERBAIJAN OFFICIAL PRAISES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD221532 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Baku, May 21, TASS--The Soviet five-year plans (1929-1979) enabled Azerbaijan to develop from utter economic backwardness to the heights of scientific, technical and social progress, a TASS correspondent was told by Suleyman Tatliyev, the first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of this Transcaucasian republic. Azerbaijan's industrial output increased over this period almost fifty-fold. Hundreds of types of its products are exported to 70 countries.

The Soviet five-year plans, Tatliyev stressed, played an immense role in eliminating the economic and cultural inequality of the formerly backward peoples of Russia, and determined, in particular, the rapid advance of the economy and culture of Soviet Transcaucasus. The Russian Federation, the Ukraine, and other fraternal republics have helped develop Azerbaijan's economy.

Trainloads of metal, pipes, cement, timber, foodstuffs and clothes were dispatched to Baku from Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, and other cities. People of all the nationalities of the Soviet Union helped build plants which formed the basis of several new industries. The entire country assisted Azerbaijan in building chemical and metallurgical plants in Sumgait and Kirovabad, big hydro- and thermal power plants which now generate eight times more electricity than the entire czarist Russia did previously.

Azerbaijan's strides in agriculture, Tatliyev pointed out, are a convincing illustration of the triumph of the CPSU's agrarian policy. During the five-year plan periods the republic considerably increased its production of cotton, grain, grape and vegetables. A hundred water reservoirs and irrigation canals with an overall length of 50,000 kilometres doubled the republic's areas under crops and ensured stable yields.

Suleyman Tatliyev stressed that the five-year plans in the Soviet Union serve to attain the supreme goal of social production under socialism--the fullest possible satisfaction of the people's material, and cultural and intellectual requirements. He said the republic's biggest-ever social program is being implemented in the current five-year period (1976-1980).

With prices remaining unchanged, remuneration of collective farmers' work increased by 18 percent in the first three years, wages and salaries of factory and office workers considerably increased. Payments and benefits from the social consumption funds increased by hundreds of millions of roubles. More than 800,000 people will move to new flats in Azerbaijan during the five-year period. The state pays not only for their construction, but also absorbs two thirds of the costs of their maintenance and repair. Rent the world's lowest, remains unchanged in the Soviet Union for over fifty years already.

## CSA REPORTS SOWING PROGRESS ON KOLKHOZES, SOVKHOZES 16 MAY

LD221658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] About 71 million hectares of fields have been sown with various crops in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the country by mid-May. Over one-third of this area has been sown during the past week. These data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, which we received today, show that the rate of work has risen sharply. The machine operators are simultaneously sowing early and late crops over a considerable area of the country. The farmers are engaged in very strenuous work. Specialists consider that the present pace of work will make it possible to complete the sowing campaign in optimum time.

## RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 22 MAY

LD230250 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 22 May 1979. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

In Altayskiy Kray, sowing is in progress on most of the kray's 100,000 hectares of irrigated land. (0100 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, the irradiation of seeds by laser is being used to speed up the growth rate. An area of 120,000 hectares will be sown with seeds treated in this manner. (0500 GMT)

In Kustanayskaya Oblast, more than 2.2 million hectares have been sown with spring crops. (1100 GMT)

Soya sowing has been completed in Stavropolskiy Kray. The sown area exceeds 12,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

The selective cutting of winter grain has begun in Turkmenia. (1100 GMT)

In Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, the sowing of cereals has been completed on 2 million hectares. (1200 GMT)

In Kirgizia, the sowing of grain corn has ended. It is being grown next to unirrigated land. The high-yield local hybrid (chuiskiy) has been produced by the scientists of the republic. Interrow cultivation is proceeding and mineral fertilizer is being applied. (1200 GMT)

The harvest of fodder crops has begun in the southern Ukraine. The storage of early silage has begun. The first harvest of fodder crops is to be carried out on almost 6 million hectares. (1200 GMT)

In Omskaya Oblast, one-fifth of the planned area has been sown with spring crops. (1400 GMT)

Specialists in Ulyanovskaya Oblast have noted the high quality of sowing there. Seeds are being planted daily on an area of 100 or more hectares. (1430 GMT)

The tempo of work is rising in Tatarskaya ASSR. Grain crop growers have commenced the sowing of early grain crops on the 2 millionth hectare. (1430 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray, airplanes have begun applying fertilizer to the fields. Approximately 85,000 hectares have to be treated. (1430 GMT)

## COSMONAUTS WORK ON PROGRESS-6, MEASURE NOISE LEVELS

LD221300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Today in Orbit"]

[Text] The crew of the orbital complex, Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, are continuing to work with the cargo transport craft Progress-6. Last week they brought all the equipment and materials delivered by the craft into the station. There followed 2 days of rest. The cosmonauts then spent the first working day of the week on loading Progress and resuming preparations for refuelling the station's propulsion plant. The pumping out of nitrogen from the fuel tanks and oxidizer tanks was begun and will be continued today. This is necessary in order to create equal pressures for the transfer of fuel from Progress to the station. The crew carried out a routine experiment to measure noise in the station. The Salyut-6 station is, of course, not the ideal environment for prolonged work in space. So far, it contains only the most essential equipment to enable a man to live and work. In the future, the stations will be complexes of much greater size, and greater comfort. But today we must obtain sufficient data so that the designers will be able to create the necessary comfort level in them for the crew. It is noisy in the Salyut-6 station. There are always dozens of fans running, apparatus being switched on and off. All this, the cosmonauts say, is the normal background to which they long adapted themselves. The doctors think otherwise. Noise has an effect on man which is partly independent of his awareness of it. During the previous international expedition GDR specialists carried out the "Audio" experiment, measuring the sensitivity threshold of hearing in conditions of weightlessness. It proved to be lower than on earth. Is this a temporary phenomenon? Is it connected with weightlessness or with other factors of space flight? This will all have to be studied in detail. Without this, it is impossible to plan for comfort.

## CORRECTION TO ORBITAL PARAMETERS OF SALYUT-6 COMPLEX MADE

LD231404 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin continue carrying out the planned program of work on board the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32-Progress-6 orbital complex.

The crew are finalizing the unloading of the Progress-6 ferry spacecraft. The cosmonauts are stowing the equipment dismantled at the station in the spacecraft's cargo compartment.

Preparatory operations have been started on board the orbital complex to refuel the united propulsion unit of the station. The hermiticity [as received] of the fuelling manifolds was checked today. Yesterday by means of the small-size gamma telescope Yelena, the crew carried out another cycle of measurements of fluxes of gamma radiations and charged particles in the near-earth space.

A correction of the flight path of the orbital complex was carried out with the use of the propulsion unit of the Progress-6 ferry spacecraft. After the correction, the parameters of the orbital complex are as follows: the maximum distance from the earth's surface--352 kilometres, the minimum distance--333 km, orbital period--91.2 minutes and orbital inclination--51.6 degrees.

The onboard systems of the station and the two spaceships are functioning normally. The cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

#### YAKUTIAN SCIENTISTS STUDYING COSMIC PARTICLE SHOWERS

LD182112 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 18, TASS--The showers of cosmical particles are quite common in Yakutia, north-east of the Soviet Union. A special station to study these particles was set up on an area of twenty square kilometers, writes the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. An original installation consists of instruments which look like ordinary radio-sets. The difference is that they are tuned to specific cosmical particles. All the equipment is connected to a computer which selects from the multitude of space particles those which are of interest to researchers of the institute of space physics and aeronomy of the Yakutian scientific center.

The installation records the showers of particles with energies millions of times higher than those of the particles produced by accelerators. The particles move at the speed of light and the information on them is recorded in milliseconds. The instruments determine the direction of their movement and calculate how many secondary particles formed on an impact with atmosphere. Scientists believe that the interaction of some high-energy particles with atmospheric matter creates a new type of nuclear reaction.

Another interesting direction in the work of Yakutian scientists is in the field of aeronomy, or the study of near-terrestrial space. Research is conducted with the help of the permanent meridional string of stations: Island Kotelnny--Tiksi--Zhigansk--Yakutsk.

Not long ago the researchers from the institute participated in the integrated geophysical expedition under the program of international research into magnetosphere "Siberia--MIM-79." The program included the observation of the planet's magnetic field, condition of the ionosphere, polar lights and cosmical rays at the same time from various points and from artificial earth satellites, particularly, from the Intercosmos-19 space probes.

The investigations yielded unique information. The analysis of the data will help explain the physics of many processes of practical interest to several branches of the national economy and meteorology, the newspaper writes.

#### FORCE-5 EARTHQUAKE IN KIRGIZIA REPORTED 23 MAY

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0924 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Frunze, May 23--An earthquake took place in Kirgizia on Tuesday at 1748 Moscow time. Its epicenter was on the northern slope of the Terskey Alatau, near the rayon center of Kochkorka.

Underground tremors were felt in Kochkorka with a force of 5 degrees, in the town of Rybachye with 4-5 degrees and in Naryn with 3-4 degrees on the 10-point scale. According to preliminary reports there was insignificant damage to buildings and no casualties.

## ZARYA SPACE COMMUNICATIONS MODIFICATIONS DESCRIBED

LD221357 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 1979 publishes on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Candidate of Technical Sciences V. Meshcherskiy under the heading "How Do You Hear Me?" describing developments on the Zarya communications system linking cosmonauts with ground control since it was first used by Gagarin. In particular, Meshcherskiy describes modifications made to the system in connection with the advent of long-duration space flights at higher altitudes and the introduction of a scrambling device for private conversations.

## BRIEFS

METHANE DETECTION SYSTEM--Donetsk, May 21, TASS--The quick-acting "Moskva" system of protection against gas designed by scientists of Moscow and Donetsk will eliminate the possibility of explosions in mines during the issuing of methane. The system immediately registers the issuing of methane and, to prevent an explosion, cuts off the power supply and stops the work at a hazardous section. The centralized automatic system for protection against gas has already been installed in 200 mines of the Ukraine which accounts for about one third of the Soviet Union's output of coal. By the end of the five-year plan period (1976-1980) these automatic systems will be installed in all coal mines of the Ukraine. A large-scale program of measures for enhancing labour safety at mines is being implemented in the Donetsk coal basin. Allocations for these purposes reached 100 million roubles in the current year. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 21 May 79 LD]

TSUNAMI RESEARCH--Vladivostok, May 19, TASS--How tsunami originate, what is the connection between this formidable natural phenomenon and the electro-magnetic fields of the ocean. These questions are to be answered by the expedition of the Pacific Oceanology Institute including research vessels--steamer Kallisto and the sailing-motor vessel Blyuz, which left Vladivostok. The bulk of the work is to be done in the Blyuz, as the timber vessel is a non-magnetic body and ensures high precision in conducting experiments, said Rashid Medzhitov, deputy chief of the expedition. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 19 May 79 LD]

POLAR EXPEDITION STAGE--Another stage of the Yug polar expedition has been completed. This time research was concentrated in the area between Africa and the Antarctic for 3 months and was part of a global weather experiment consisting of siting about 300 weather buoys in the southern ocean to glean data on water temperatures. The Soviet ships taking part in the experiment collected data on the processes in the upper layers of the atmosphere and aerological soundings up to a height of about 30 kms. They also studied the structure and dynamics of the Antarctic circular current. For the first time, Soviet underwater buoy stations have obtained unique material on the behavior of this current over a fairly long period of time. This is the most powerful current on our planet, bearing the greatest volume of water and bringing a sufficiently large amount of warmth which, in turn, influences the formation of submarine processes in the Southern Hemisphere and throughout the earth as a whole. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 22 May 79 LD]